Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 25—NO. 8014 PORTLAND, OREGON MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1886. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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WASHINGTON.

Forecast of the Coming Week in Congress.

RAILROADS AS PUBLIC CARRIERS

The Cullom Committee Nearly Ready to Report to the Senate Views of Men who Have Studied the Question—Eve

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The past week having been occupied by the senate chiefly in speech making and executive business, the calendar remains almost as it was at the beginning of the week with respect to measures of general legislation. The judicial salary bill is unfinished business. The Dawson land grant bill, the Indian appropriation bill and the electoral count bill are also still awaiting action as soon as consistent with the business of the session. It is thought by some that the possible shelving of the Mahone bill may be reached on Monday or Tuesday by senators desirous of getting to the consideration of these measures, while others think that Senator Harrison's resolution looking to an inquiry into certain statements of the commissioner of pensions regarding the official acts of his predecessors, and Senator Voorhees's substitute for it are still pending. Senator Ellis has given notice of his intention to deliver a speech at the session on his resolution to pay in silver bonds that have been called for redemption on the first of February. This resolution with Mr. Beck's substitute for it is also in the finance committee, with no probability of receiving any action at this session.

In the house to-morrow will be the introduction of bills the committees will be called for motions to pass over objection of such committees, under the rules. A few days will be given to this business in every week. The committee on military affairs will avail itself of this opportunity to bring up the bill the senate bill appropriating $50,000 to fund the Yorktown centennial celebration, for work city for army purposes.

Among the more important measures that are likely to be passed by committees and reported to the house will be the Hiscock bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, to increase the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States, authorizing national banks to increase their circulation of notes to the full amount of their security bond, to authorize the comptroller of the currency to examine banks and require reports of the condition of national banks, and to limit the liability of shareholders; the Cullom bill creating a department of agriculture and Mattson's bill to increase the pension of widows.

The Boutelle resolution relative to the Norfolk navy yard will be further considered by the committee on naval affairs to-morrow or Tuesday. The author of the resolution has little doubt that it will be reported to the house on Wednesday and as it is a private resolution immediate action can be demanded. If the tone of discussion on the committee indicates a failure of opposition the bill will soon be followed in the house that body will find the yard an article of spirited political debate.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE

The Select Committee of the Senate Ready to Report—the Result of Their Labors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Cullom's select committee on interstate commerce will probably report to the senate to-morrow or Tuesday an original interstate commerce bill and at the same time submit an exhaustive report in support of the measure. The committee has been at work for the summer in investigating and have been holding daily sessions since the assembling of congress.

In addition to two or three volumes of oral testimony which the committee has taken at its private sessions, the committee has also an appendix containing a number of interesting papers from railroad officials and others, which will be made public with the report.

HEARST'S VIEWS

John B. Herrick, chairman of the New York railroad commission, in 1879 contributed a statement showing how the views he expressed orally to the committee at the first session of the present industrial congress, as to the railroads as public carriers, and their relations to the public, have been modified by subsequent experience. The public, he said, has been educated by many costly lessons to the fact that the W...

...Will the power to establish maximum rates to which the traffic would be restricted be exercised by the railroad commissioners? It would probably be left to the discretion of such a body, which could only exercise the power of control by the slow process of...

...Would all classes of traffic be equally protected by the commissioners? The experience of...

...Would local rates be raised to the level of through rates? Many points are now favored by the low through rates of today, as they pointed out by the railroads as reasons why no legislation should be attempted. Perhaps the best evidence of the local rates of railroads throughout the country are reasonable is to be found in the profits which they make. Dividends of one and a half per cent semi-annually, or three per cent annually, in comparison with railroad averages elsewhere in the world, it has been claimed, by railroad managers, is a fair return on the capital invested. It has been claimed that competition does not exist at what are called local points. But this is not true. The desire of a railroad to increase the volume of business must always be a powerful motive for it to make reasonable rates to local points on roads which are subject to competition. Rates have been reduced to these points by other railroads in the same or competing markets and by water routes. A study of railroad competition will show that the railroads have constantly been forced to reduce their rates to local points in order to secure business which would otherwise have gone to competing markets and routes.

Again, between two railroads even if there are considerable distance apart there is almost always a belt of country in the habitants of which can be called the battle ground. The contest between the two roads for business of this territory is often very severe, and the result is frequently a reduction of rates to the lowest point which will yield a profit to the railroads. Sometimes this reduction is carried even below the cost of transportation, but only for a short time. In case such reductions are made by certain roads which desire the same to make it up by increasing rates on other traffic. This is also a mistake. Railroads are generally lower than local rates because their...

...Railroads are generally lower than local rates because their...

...Railroads are generally lower than local rates because their...

...

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1886.

THE PRESIDENT'S REASONS.

The senate has been endeavoring, but vainly, to obtain from the president a statement of his reasons for making certain removals. Many officials, in different parts of the country, whose terms had not expired, have been removed from office, and their successors nominated by the president. In those cases the senate desires to know the president's reasons. Confirmations in many cases appear to be suspended, while the president's "reasons" are awaited.

This is a political play on both sides. It is undoubted that the president has made many removals for the sole reason that he wanted to put the adherents and supporters of his own party in office. In the circumstances this action was proper enough. Decorum had no place in the public service, except perhaps here and there in subordinate positions, for many years, and it was not reasonable to suppose that they would still be kept out, under democratic administration.

But the president, in his various public utterances on this subject, has taken positions that now somewhat embarrass him. He has laid down the doctrine that the practice of civil service reform will not properly admit of removals and appointments on the mere ground of adherence to party. Republicans were to be put out of office before the expiration of their terms, for "offensive partisanship" only. But the president has not been able to adhere to this rule. He has removed many republicans merely to make places for democrats,—though he has not gone so far in this as most people supposed he would. In fact we can see no reason why democrats should not be admitted to reasonable participation in the public service, under their own administration, after being excluded so many years; and certainly, if reform of the civil service is to be based upon equal participation by adherents of the different political parties in the offices under the government, the democrats have not even yet obtained the full share.

But the republicans of the senate, who are now called to act upon the nominations, are employing sharp practice, with the hope of getting an avowal from the president as to certain removals, which will contradict his own utterances hitherto made. In this they may not succeed, and probably will not. They have been making the effort during the past two weeks, but have yet obtained no response. Meantime a good many confirmations are in abeyance. The committees do not recommend nominations for confirmation, because they have not heard from the president any statement of his "reasons" for making the removals. It is quite probable that if this matter goes very far the president will take refuge in the statement that he is not bound to give to the senate any reason for his action in such cases; and in this he will doubtless be right. The executive is not a subordinate, but a co-ordinate branch of the government, and the senate has no more right to demand of the president the "reasons" for his action than he has to demand "reasons" of the senate. Suppose the president were to negotiate a treaty and send it to the senate for ratification, and suppose that body should not ratify it. Wouldn't it be a remarkable spectacle to find the president sending a communication to the senate, demanding to know its "reasons"?

The republican party has nothing to gain by an effort to keep democrats out of the offices. It is true that the president has not at all times acted consistently with the principles he has avowed; and yet allowance must in reason be made for the circumstances. When he took office, all the important and most of the unimportant places were filled by republicans; and while the principle he avowed was theoretically correct, yet equalization, or something like equalization, of the honors and emoluments of the public service, between the parties, was the only thing that would enable the president to retain any kind of standing with the party that elected him. There is great dissatisfaction in its ranks even now, because democrats have not obtained *all* the offices. Any serious effort on the part of the republican senate to obstruct, for party reasons or on party grounds, such nominations as the president has made, would unite the democratic party into a solid fighting force,—the civil service reformers of the party to the ground that the republicans were acting with a mean and selfish greed, and the republican of the party on the ground that the democrats ought in justice to have everything at once. It is highly probable that the republicans would be beaten on this issue, if it were forced by them, and that a democrat of a very different stamp from Grover Cleveland would be the next president.

LANDLORDISM IN AMERICA.

Mr. THOMAS P. GILL, writing in the *North American Review* for January, of landlordism in America, sounds a startling note of alarm. He does not think the United States at the present time has a larger tenant-farming class than any country in the world—a strange singularity for a nation which boasts that the old feudal institution of landlordism has obtained no foothold on her free soil. But the figures warrant this surprising statement. At the census of 1880 there were found to be 1,024,601 farms in the United States rented to tenants. Since that census was taken the number has increased 25 per cent. This would raise the number of tenant holdings at present in the United States to a million and a quarter. In Great Britain and Ireland, the countries that have clung most tenaciously to the aristocratic system, the number of tenant holdings, according to the statistics obtained during the late parliament, is as follows: In Ireland, 547,222; in England and Wales, 412,804; in Scotland, 80,101; total, 1,050,127. Thus, the United States has to-day a quarter of a million more tenant farmers paying rent to landlords than the three kingdoms and the principality together. In the state of Illinois alone there are, with a less population, nearly 20,000 more tenant farmers than there are in the ancient feudal kingdom of Scotland.

Going a little further into the figures of the census, Mr. Gill finds that the total number of persons engaged in agriculture in the United States five years ago was 7,670,493. Of this number, 2,984,306 are registered as nominal owners of their holdings, the remainder being tenants paying rent to landlords and agricultural laborers. Thus, at the first flash, the census shows the popular notion that the agricultural classes of the United States own the soil they till to be incorrect. In France, on the other hand, where the feudal system is not yet eradicated, out of a population twelve millions less than that of the United States, there are in round numbers 5,000,000 rural proprietors, each holding less than twenty acres, and cultivating the land with their own hands; while there are 2,600,000 of a class comprising owners of holdings larger than twenty acres, landlords, and owners of house property in towns. It is noted as a suggestive fact that France, with her expensive and restricted soil, has been able to place more than five million thrifty agriculturists in absolute proprietorship of their small holdings, while America, on her boundless virgin area, unhampered by title-deeds or traditions of past proprietorial rights, with her ever-growing population hungry for land, has been unable to establish quite three millions of proprietors, counting both great and small.

A study of landlordism in some of the states where it most flourishes, says Mr. Gill, shows that it is taking on many of the features that distinguish it in the old world. The first nucleus of a landed aristocracy is being formed. At Springfield, Illinois, there dwell many, who, having leased to tenants, have come to the state citizen, and who only visits America every three or four years, derives a rental in cash of more than $100,000 per year for lands in Illinois. He does not even pay taxes, it being stipulated in all his leases that the tenants pay taxes and assessments of every kind. Mr. Gill goes on to show that landlordism is growing at a tremendous rate and that, as the public domain is almost a thing of the past, it must soon grow still faster unless something be done to arrest it. He points out the increasing difficulties in the way of getting land, of its increased price, through which only a man of capital can become the owner of a farm. In his alarm upon this subject Mr. Gill is in full harmony with the commissioner of the general land office, who in a recent report pointed out the rapid disappearance of the arable public land and called for the repeal of the timber-culture, the preemption and the timber and stone land laws. "The time has fully arrived," he declares, "when wastefulness in the disposal of public lands should cease. The time is near at hand when there will be no public land to invite settlement or afford citizens of the country an opportunity to secure cheap homes." When, says Mr. Gill, there are no more far distant patches of government land to be had by the hardy settler as will have done but the high priced land to choose from. How is he to possess himself of it. He simply cannot possess himself of it. Never again will such a man have the opportunity of winning by his toil and his courage a true home for himself in the United States. Ireland will have become the privilege of capital, and the hardy settler will have no alternative but to rent a farm and work it as a tenant, without hope of ceasing nearer to being its owner after a lifetime of labor on it than he was the first day he broke its verdure with the plough. It is from the duty—now officially declared to be at hand—that the public domain is quite exhausted, the manufacture of a tenant farming class will go on in the United States at an enormous rate.

Unquestionably, these facts indicate a great public danger; but we are glad to bel eve that Mr. Gill has somewhat overdrawn the picture. He has fallen too readily into the theories of that good but misguided man, Mr. Sparks of the land office. It is true, doubtless, that we have more landlords and more farm tenants than England, but we certainly have less "landlordism" as that term is understood. But unquestionably there will be a very different state of things in the future, and we ought to prepare for it before it is upon us. It is a duty of statesmanship to provide for inevitable future contingencies. Congress ought to study the land question, present and prospective and devise a system to thwart the dangers of monopoly in land. Should the tenant system, as it is practiced in European countries, be transplanted to America, our system of government could not continue.

SOMETHING TO THE PURPOSE.

The Holman bill for protecting the purity of the ballot-box, now pending before the house of representatives, provides that any person hereafter elected or appointed to fill any office of the United States shall take the following oath:

I, A. B, do solemnly swear or affirm that I have not directly or indirectly given, promised, advanced or paid any money, or given or conveyed any article of value to any person or persons, to assist, aid or procure my election or appointment, and I do further swear or affirm that I will support and defend the constitution of the United States. So help me God.

The St. Paul *Globe* truly says that if this form of oath should become part of the law, it would create consternation in the senate. We may add that it would also create consternation among a large class of persons, of whom we have an increasing number in Oregon, who habitually sell places in the legislature in order that they may profit by the traffic which this oath condemns. In Oregon a leader of machine politics and boss of corruption has taught men in every county to seek seats in the legislature with a view to advancing their own personal interests and making direct profit out of them; and this system has controlled our legislature for many years. The St. Paul paper adds: "If the oath had been required of the present congress it is probable that not more than one-third of the seats would have been filled. Mr. Holman's purpose is a good one, but it is not at all probable that his bill will ever become a law. In the first place it will be difficult to find a congress willing to sit down on itself by making it a penal offense to employ the very methods the majority of the members used to secure their seats in the boxy. In the next place it is almost impossible to remove social and political evils by legislative remedies unless there is a strong public sentiment to enforce the remedy."

THE FROST.

The prevailing weather is extremely unfavorable for fall sown wheat. There is no snow to speak of, and the fields lie unprotected, subject to nightly freeze and daily thaw. If the snap shown it continue a few days longer the farmers of the Willamette valley will most likely have to do their work over again in the spring. In the Columbia river basin fields are protected by snow to a great extent, and while the temperature is much lower than here, there is less reason to dread its effects. There is one small compensation, however. The cold that freezes the grain also freezes the wild oats, noxious weeds and other "tares" which annoy farmers, although, more deeply rooted, these are harder than the freshly sown grain which lies near the surface. Occasional cold snaps greatly assist farmers in the way of killing out "foals," and in the long run perhaps do as much good as harm. In California, where there is no freezing weather, grain fields are afflicted with pests against which nearly half the toil of farming must be directed. To the cold must be attributed to an extent the excellence and freedom from blemish of our Oregon fruits. Insects of various kinds which prey upon the California orchards and make much of their product only "apples of Sodom" die under our frosts.

MINES IN ALASKA.

Gov. Swineford, of Alaska, makes a flattering report on the mineral wealth of that territory. In a letter to his paper, the *Mining Journal*, published at Marquette, Michigan, he gives an extended account of prospects in Alaska. The reports strike us as more or less exaggerated; and yet it is quite possible that Alaska may soon become a great mining country. Its mountain system presents every indication of great richness in gold. Gov. Swineford reports that miners are making from $20 to $50 a day on the Yukon, Stewart, Copper, Tanuanah and other rivers—of course by placer mining. Of permanent mining plants established there is but one, at Ft. Douglas Island, which is turning out gold bullion at the rate of $100,000 per month. Gov. Swineford states that there are 20,000,000 tons of quartz rock tributary to the mill. The world wants a new gold supply. Perhaps Alaska may furnish it.

At their meeting in this city a few days ago the society of veterans of our Indian wars arranged for collecting a great deal of valuable historical matter. To certain participants in each of the early expeditions against the Indians was assigned the duty of preparing a general account thereof, to be read at the next reunion, the purpose being to have the facts from original sources. As the assignments were made discreetly we may expect a series of truthful and interesting papers. These will have great value soon now, but they will be of infinitely greater value in the future. A time will come when they will be read with as much interest as the records of Capt. John Smith of Virginia or of Miles Standish of Massachusetts. The "forties" and "fifties" form the heroic period of Oregon history, and the events that gave them character should not be allowed to fade from memory. They will make up the romance and the poetry of future years, and will have an important and practical effect in settling the tone and spirit of the generations who are to come after us. None can write so justly of these events as those who bore a part in them and they are right in leaving authentic records behind. When these papers are delivered next year they should be put into a form that will keep, and intrusted to a custody that will preserve them. Either the state historical society, the association of pioneers, the state university, or the Portland library would guarantee, we doubt not, to receive these records and to keep them for the public.

Mr. Isham, the alleged "lawyer" and "expert" of Walla Walla, once more asserts that the fac simile matter which THE OREGONIAN published is not Mitchell's. Such assertion was to be expected from that source. The fellow lies in his throat—and is not ashamed of it. Oregon has not yet produced so willing a prostitute as he. It was enough for Oregon to produce Mitchell. It is necessary to go to Washington territory for Isham. In all Oregon not a man has yet appeared so utterly abandoned as to take upon himself the shameless character which Isham has assumed. The "expert" business is overdone at Walla Walla.

The state printer, W. H. Byars, has just issued, in excellent form, the laws enacted at the late special session. They make a book of 185 pages with an index of 25 pages. The work has been well and promptly done. The session laws will be in the hands of the county long before the ninety days allowed by law, an advantage which will be duly appreciated. This is the first prompt publication in many years, and it demonstrates what THE OREGONIAN has urged, that former delays have been unnecessary.

A Washington special says: "Of the three or four thousand bills introduced into the forty-ninth congress this far, at least one-half are private pension bills, and of the whole four-fifths or three-fourths are old measures which have appeared year after year in congress, and are introduced and referred, printed and reprinted, until the clerks who handle them at the capitol can repeat some of them word for word, and line for line, without looking inside the wrapper."

It is reported from Washington that the finance committee of the senate will report favorably on Eustis's bill ordering payment of $10,000,000 call of bonds in silver. Should the bill pass both houses and go to the president he would probably veto it. On his principles he could hardly do otherwise.

Those English "Estates."

New York Times.

Since the great Jenness estate was teed away and became an airy notating the most promising and profitable "English estate" talked of in America has been the enormous property of the Lawrences-Townleys or the Townley-Lawrences. Many a simple soul has been filled with joy by the discovery that the long missing link in the chain of proof had been found and the great accumulation of $500,000,000 or $700,000,000 was to be divided up among the needy and expectant heirs. Many a hard-earned dollar for expenses has been drawn from the pockets of persons who would not have allowed themselves to be deceived in an ordinary business transaction. At last some of the alleged heirs appear to have employed a reputable attorney to make an honest inquiry. He reports that the great estate is all moonshine. There is a Townley estate in England, but there is no doubt about the soundness of the title of those who now hold it and have held it for many years. Now some of the disappointed heirs should trace the story to its source and expose the person or persons who are responsible for the yarns that have deceived so many men and women.

Ghirardelli's Chocolate is stronger than any other. Delicious for breakfast.

MEETING NOTICE.

Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.—There will be a regular meeting this (Monday) evening at Masonic hall. Work in the M. M. degree. All Master Masons are cordially invited to attend.

S. B. ELIOTT, Secretary.

DIED.

In this city, Jan. 17th, Charles, infant son of Fred and Mary Gerding, aged 1 month and 10 days.

Funeral from the residence today at 2:30 P. M. at 85 North Seventh st.

In this city, Jan. 17, of Miss Annie Magee, aged 19 years. Funeral will take place from St. Lawrence church Monday at 2 o'clock. Friends invited to attend. San Francisco papers please copy.

In this city, Jan. 16, at 2:30 P. M., at 33 North Tenth street, Willie, eldest son of Walter J. and Jessie M. Honeyman.

NEW TO-DAY.

SHEET MUSIC 33 WORTH FOR 81 cents, at Ellers' Music House. Musical goods at a sacrifice. S. SIMON HARRIS, 19 First st. 28tf

CODFISH! CODFISH! CODFISH! JENNINGS, corner Fifth and Washington, has received another shipment of that excellent fish, but it always goes so fast, he cannot promise to save it for any one. First come, first served. But as there are many families who find a whole fish too much for them, he will cut it up to suit customers. He has also received a fine lot of KOCK COD. Send orders early. Telephone No. 614.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, University of California. THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES WILL commence March 1, 1886. For particulars address A. MCLEAN, M.D., Dean, 1813:424:w4 603 Merchant st., San Francisco, Cal.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. Of London and Aberdeen, and SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INS. CO. Of Edinburg. Combined Resources exceed.....$45,000,000 THOMPSON & RIDGEN, Agents, 40 First st., corner Ash. 15tf

The Ladies of this church will give an entertainment in the chapel, On Wednesday Evening, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock. Among other Amusements there will be Music, "Mother Goose," and a representation of "Mary's Garden." Admission 50c, including refreshments. 15tf

CASINO OPERA HOUSE. W. H. KIRKROSS, Acting Manager. Monday, Jan. 18, Second Week and Continued Success of the famous THOMPSON OPERA CO. Brilliant production of Millocker's Charming Opera, THE BEGGAR STUDENT. Magnificent Scenery, Gorgeous Costumes, Military Band and Grand Orchestra. Admission 25 and 50c; a few choice seats at 75. Reserved Seats now on sale at Hungerford & Prentice's drug store, Second and Washington sts. In preparation, H. M. S. PINAFORE.

MARK M. COAD, PROPRIETOR MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, Adjoining Fremont, Net. A Large Importation of Thoroughbred Percheron Horses and Mares.

74 head, ranging in age from 1 to 5 years; carefully selected animals of the finest type of the breed, all recorded in the Stud Books of France. The best opportunity to make choice selections from the large importation of the season. My horses have two strong points in their favor: They are already acclimated to the West, and being so, will in better service than Eastern horses for the first year, saving time in expense and risk of transportation. FREMONT is 15 miles west of Omaha, Neb., on the Union Pacific, Fremont, Elkhorn, Missouri Valley and Sioux City & Pacific railroads. 19tf

GRAND CONCERT! Given by the Ladies of the TAYLOR ST. M. E. CHURCH AT MASONIC HALL, On Wednesday, January 20, 1886. Admission, Fifty Cents. The programme will be published later. 17j

PIONEER MASQUE DEP'T. Masquerade Suits AND Theatrical Costumes FOR RENT. Extra inducements offered to the Country Trade. Country orders solicited. C. A. R. T. DUNBAR, Cor. of Sixth and Stark.

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & Chase's, 71 Morrison st.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS—FINDER WILL please leave them at the office. 18j1

WANTED—GIRL FOR H. D. FORK. APPLY at 18 College st., corner Park. 18j1

FOR ALL WOOL READY MADE DRESSES at 40c, ask where H. BUTT, 52 and 54 First. 9j

WESTERN FIRMS OR HOUSE IN NEED of help to canvass, address B., care Oregonian. 18j2

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 TO $1000 with a responsible and profitable business. Address Cash, care Oregonian. 15j7

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire 20 Alder st. 18j2

ONE OR TWO PERSONS CAN SECURE A nice room with pleasant home privileges, cheap. 20 Grover st.

DR. KOHLER HAS REMOVED HIS HOMEOpathic Pharmacy from Third to 51 First st., where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers. 18j1

MEN WITTING TO WORK ON SCHOOLhouse, belonging to Multnomah district, No. 1, will please call on the undersigned. 15j6 H. HOLMES, Clerk.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500, or $1000 to $5000, or $2500 or $3000, or $4000, or $5000 on approved real estate security. LENT & VOSE, 51 Third st.

WANTED—A PLACE FOR A BOY 15 YEARS old on a farm, who will be allowed time to go to school and chores for board. Call at the Oregonian office.

FAT CATTLE CASH AUCTION SALE—I WILL sell at my sale yard, 84 Salmon st., Monday of each day, one thousand head of fat cattle, more or less, for cash. J. C. ELLIOTT.

ICE CARBON OIL, for PAINT, LIFT HEAT and power, for sale and delivered free of charge any part of the city. HUNTINGTON & GHEST, 226 and 228 Front st.

COAL—PACIFIC COAL CO., DEALERS IN FOREIGN and Home Coal and Coke, 20 corner Third and Pine sts. Branch Office, 30 A st., with R. R. 1035 & CO. Telephone 31. 12j6

COAL—COAL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AT low prices, screened and delivered free of charge in any part of the city. HUNTINGTON & GHEST, 226 and 228 Front st.

$5 WILL BUY A PAIR OF BLANKETS OR QUILTS at 75 cents per pair. $1 will buy a fine Comforter. $1.25 will buy a large Comforter. $1.50 will buy a large Blanket. $2 will buy a large Comforter. $2.50 will buy a large Blanket. $3 will buy a large Comforter. $3.50 will buy a large Blanket. $4 will buy a large Comforter.

...AND COMMISSION.
C. M. STEVENS.
...AN & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
...ncis, Real Estate and Gen.
...Real Estate Furniture, Genera...
...ncis, Buys and sells Real Estate,
...rchase at private sale or at Auction.

...AUCT ON SALE
—OF—
...LD FURNITURE
...nduction at our salesroom,
...d First treet,
...JAN. 20, at 10 A. M.
...SUITS, CARPETS,
—AND—
...niture, to be sold on account
...departure
...MAN & CO., Auctioneers.

...CHARDSON,
...Office No. 4 Washington st.

...iamond Ring
...CH AWAY!
...us St for Dr. Ear Drops Sheeni...
...ns, or with every dollars' worth
...our store, receives a ticket free
...&.
...RY CO., 107 First st., Portland

...3d and Morrison.

...T WEEK
...Second Annual

...s of Happy purchasers
...ited our store during
...Sale have been aston...
...values.

...for quotations. The
...ast week is our refer...

...S AT 9 A. M.
...D CLOSES AT 6 P. M.

...R SALE.
...BRIT...H BARK
...ABELLA,
...es at the Hudson Bay Co's
...Esquimalt Harbor
...was built in Quebec in 1875, and is...
...Her dimensions are
...183 feet 3 inches
...32 feet 6 inches
...19 feet 1 inch
...stered 8-3 L. H. Veritas.

...ENDERS.
...purchase of the above named ves...
...her part cargo of about 250,000 feet
...in Lower Hold.
...is also in limed her complete inventor...
...ines, Sails, Rigging, Fixtures,
...&c., as per detailed list.
...addressed to the undersigned not
...WEDNESDAY the 20th inst.
...an 9, 1886. JOHNSON & SAUNDERS,
...115 Johnson St., Victoria.

...S...T...
...OR
...UM MOTOR.
...eam, Hot Air or Gas Engines.
No Engineer,
No Steam Pressure,
No Cylinder Lubrication,
No Offensive Odors,
No Extra Insurance,
No Explosion Possible.
...nmoled and Durable Engine
...on the Market
...or Horse power per Hour.
...Turned up or Blown up.
...M & BOWEN,
...2 Front st., Portland, Or.

...iness College
...nd and Yamhill Sts.
...ns instruction, day and evenings to all
...nches in Arithmetic, Writing,
...ence Work, Letter Writing, &c.
...Catalogue on application. A. P. ARM...

...NERY AT COST!
...A. S. JORGENSEN,
...r of Fine Millinery,
...Portland. Next to Ladd & Tilton's.

...AL M. D., ROOM 2, PORTLAND
...ic Building, cor. Second and Yamhill
...s 10 to 12 A. M. 2 to 5 P. M.

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.

Daily, with Sunday, per month	$ 1 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	10 00
Daily, without Sunday, per year	7 50
Weekly, per year	2 00
Sunday and Weekly per year	3 50
Three weekly per year	5 00

BY CITY CARRIERS.

Daily, per week, delivered Sunday excepted	15c
Daily, per week, delivered Sunday included	20c

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Jan. 17—6:49 P. M.

Place of Observation	Bar'm'r 5 P. M.	Thermometer last 24 hours		Wind Direction	Rain-fall in inches	Clouds
		Max.	Min.			
Portland	29.97	40	29	S.	0.00	Cloudy
Olympia	29.96	42	28	Calm	0.00	Clear
Roseburg	29.96	50	28	Calm	0.00	Cloudy
Red Bluff	29.94	62	42	W.	0.00	Clear
Sacramento	29.96	60	34	S. W.	0.00	Clear
Meadcamp	29.96	58	34	S. W.	0.00	Clear
Ft. Canby	29.96	40	34	E.	0.00	Clear
Spokane	29.96	38	34	Calm	0.00	Clear
Walla Walla				E.	0.00	Clear

Minimum thermometer 19 Inches rain 0.58

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the short line—W. G. C. Neff, J. S. Elkins, W. J. Hemphill, Charles C. Clark, M. Halthy, R. S. Shamino, Mrs. O. L. McKivet, Mrs. E. L. Gates, H. H. Johnson, C. G. Underson, J. W. King, Ah Sing, Hop Lee, and six emigrants.

BRIEF MENTION

Don't let the door stand open but shut it with much care

Without the bath, without a whang yes shut it fair and square

Without a slam without a jam without a slam or jerk,

For if you've left it open go shut it, and don't shirk

No Christian man or woman now will trained chick or child,

Will let a door swing idly, to make weak nerves run wild

When chilly winds are blowing—and some one thinking cold—

While the open door is creaking and muttering like a scold

Have matches but waste remember so plenty take of time

Nor leave the door half open—a fault almost a crime

And if you never done this, do it does so any more

Whatever else you fail to do, don't fail to Shut the Door

—*Good Housekeeping*

The Voegler Co. of Baltimore, Md., through their Mr. Umstetter, who was here in the interest of the firm some four years ago have prepared the usual unique annual almanac. The firm realize the value of THE OREGONIAN and use all its editions.

The funeral of James Murray, aged 40 years, who died at St. Vincent's hospital yesterday, will take place from the hospital at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Special meeting of the Portland ministerial association is called for to-day at 10 A. M. in Y. M. C. A. parlor

The Portland Roller Skating club meets to-night at the Pavilion, full brass band in attendance

Wilenski Bros. are moving to Hegele, Crowell & Co's old stand, Front and Pine

"The Beggar Student" at the Casino to-night

THE EAST SIDE

PUBLIC READING OF PUPILS

The examination of the schools in district No. 21 for the first term will take place next week, and as the studies close with the present week, Prof. Weizel desires all parents and friends of the pupils to be present at the schools Friday afternoon in order to witness the reading of the pupils in the different grades, which will take place in their respective rooms. Excellent work has been done in this study, especially in the primary departments, and parents should take pride in the efficiency of the principal and his assistants, and encourage by their presence both teachers and pupils. The readings will commence at 1 o'clock and close at 3:30.

HEAD CUT

The other day, while Lincoln Davis was cleaning a well for John Fay on Ninth and Hoyt streets, a brick fell on his head, making an ugly scalp wound about three inches in length. John Wood was running the windlass and while drawing up a bucket of debris David, who was at the bottom of the well, called a halt and told him to lower the bucket. This being done, Davis was drawn to the surface, when the cause of the trouble was found to be as stated.

SKATING.

The slough south of L street and east of the Oaks was covered with skaters yesterday, as also was Sullivan's gulch. The first-named forms an excellent skating field and is convenient to Portland. In anticipation of a freeze-up parties interested had the street commissioner drain the slough at First and L streets about two weeks since. The water thus prevented from running off has covered a large surface, giving ample room for every skater in the two cities to exercise, while its shallowness precludes the possibility of drowning in case of accident. A duel ing occurred at each of the places mentioned yesterday, both victims going through to their waist. They both resided in Portland, but were rescued by East Portland hospitality. Should the freeze-up continue the sloughs will doubtless be well patronized, if nothing else is in East Portland.

OREGON

The pay roll of the various mines of Lorna county averages $3000 a month.

Snow in the Parker district, Baker county, is but ten inches deep while last year it was three feet.

The Oregon Railway & Navigation company pays the heaviest taxes of any firm, corporation or person in Union county.

Contract for building the Eagle creek bridge on the Pine creek road, in Union county, has been let to W. K. Johnson for $1200.

Baker City *Sage Brush*: Cal Berry, six miles north of Parker's station, in the Parker district, is engaged this winter in getting out quartz. He recently struck a rich seam that assays up to $2.40 per ton. He has about twenty five tons of rich quartz on the dump and will continue at this work until spring opens and water sufficient can be obtained for running his stamps.

Baker City *Sage Brush*: The Bonanza ledge near Parker's station, owned by R. M. Nesmith, of Ramona City, Mo., has been leased by Mr. Parker, and he has three men engaged at present in getting out quartz. They get out from five to ten tons of ore per day and will continue at this work until spring. He has a Salmon mill which will be ready for operations in about three weeks. Mr. Parker is very sanguine of rich returns. This ledge has been worked in a manner for about two years, and there is a tunnel over 200 feet in length having on the ledge at a depth of about seventy-five feet. There is also a shaft seventy-five feet in depth on the ledge, and the greater the depth attained the richer the rock.

Diamonds! Big bargains! Also in watches, jewelry of all descriptions. Goods sent to any part of the coast with privilege to select or return. Every article guaranteed. Fine watch repairing and diamond setting a specialty. Uncle Myers & Bro. 1st st.

WHY SMOKE CABBAGE LEAVES?

Buy genuine Tansill's Punch 5c cigars from Schmeer & Lyerly, druggists, First and Main.

The Season and Young Ladies' Journal for February at Leonard Pohlman & Co's, 49 Washington

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Prentice's Music Store.

Go to Kettler for oysters.

W. F. Heron's Sewing Machine Office, 101½ Morrison street.

Oregon Kidney Tea cures when all others so called remedies fail. Try one package.

Woven Wire Spring bed. Geo. G. M. Parker 143 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

If afflicted with sore eyes, go to Isaac Thompson's Eye Water Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

Warren Air Door Springs always keep your doors closed. Prices reduced. Jayne & Hall's.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co. has removed to 142 First st. Portland. J. F. ATHERTON, Mgr.

A Fine Display.—Large shipments, direct of Household, Domestic, White and American Sewing Machines, just received at Harrison's Sewing Machine Store, where all the latest and best machines can be found on exhibition to select from—the finest display ever made in Oregon—at 167 Third

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE,
Washington st., leads all. Oysters in every style.

Advice to Mothers.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It regulates the stomach, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25 cts. a bottle.

Nervous Debilitated Men
Are hereby allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all Kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WARNING TO PARENTS.—Parents who desire that their children should not "go to hell across lots" ought to keep them off the streets of nights and particularly Saturday night. In Portland every Saturday evening from 8 o'clock until daylight next morning about fifty to fifty boys gather down town, ostensibly to sell papers. Of this number probably half actually sell papers, while the remainder take a more serious view of going so in order to have the fun of "being out all night" and get away from arrest. Some of the boys are more familiar with every form of vice than they are with school books, and they corrupt the morals of every boy younger than they. Laboring men will allow their boys to be away from home all night in order that they may earn twenty, five or fifty cents. Were the earnings every night dollars instead of cents no parent could afford to let his child run the risk of tempting him to vice which a Saturday night in Portland offers. No newspaper can specify these vices, because some of them are unmentionable. This much can be said, however—cigarette smoking, swearing and rest assured houses of ill fame and gambling dens are the least among the demoralizing influences which invite children here to encounter. Let the older boys, now almost irredeemable, contribute to sell papers if they wish, but in the name of common humanity, keep little boys away from these awful forms of vice. THE OREGONIAN does not speak thus plainly to interfere in any way with the sale of papers printed early Saturday night. Their publishers know that in the limited business district of Portland fifteen boys can sell as many papers as fifty boys can. The evil has grown to such proportions of late that it is necessary to voice a warning. Would any parent wish to know private habits of the doings of boys between 8 o'clock Saturday night and 6 o'clock Sunday morning, let him ask a policeman. A tale of extraordinary merit for idle might withstand these debasing influences, but not one in fifty would get through without some contamination which will injure him through life.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was sunshine, steady cold and no wind. The minimum temperature was 19 degrees and the highest 35. Wherever the sun had a show it melted the ice on sidewalks, and hung out of doors was not unpleasant for pedestrians. The barometer is going down a little and the chances are that a thaw will come in a few days. In the Inland Empire the temperature was somewhat lower than it was here before, and there was an increase of wind. At Walla Walla, the mercury was down to zero, at Umatilla 3 degrees, at Pendleton 15 at Union 8, at Huntington 14 at Pendleton 1 below. Light snow fell at Meacham and Union. The sky generally was clear. The Columbia river between Vancouver and the mouth of the Willamette is practically closed, though it could not be learned whether the ice had formed soundly from bank to bank. Running ice extends from shore to shore. The steamer Traveler, sheathed with iron, which left here yesterday morning for La Camas did not return at night. The supposition is that she got up the river and that the river closed behind her. Yesterday the Dixie Thompson was also sheathed with iron and will attempt to-day to run to the cascades, but the chances are 100 to 1 that she will not get through. The Lurline leaves at 9 o'clock this morning for Hamilton's landing, opposite the mouth of the Willamette, and will probably make it though the water is very low. If she reaches the landing, she will make connection to Vancouver by stage.

OREGON STARCH MANUFACTURE.—Specimens of starch manufactured from potatoes by Pruitt, Peterson & Co., at Hazelville (which is said to be somewhere near Salem), have been received by dealers here. The starch has every appearance of being a good article, and everybody in the state would like to see the manufacture of it made a success here, but as usual with almost all attempts to manufacture anything in Oregon, that enters manufacturers cannot be competed with in price. The price as set for this starch is about 11 cents per pound more than an what eastern starch can be laid down here for, and unless the price can be reduced it would seem that there is but little chance for the enterprise being a success. Dealers say that potato starch is inferior to others. A gentleman who has had some experience in the manufacture of starch says that rice makes the best, but it costs too much; wheat is next, and then corn, and last is potatoes. The best manufacturer starch is used for laundry purposes and is second grade, which contains some of the coloring matter from the hull of the grain is used for cooking. The starch principally used by Chinese is made from a root grown in their own country.

FIRE DEPARTMENT STATISTICS.—The third annual report of the board of fire commissioners has been received at this office. It contains much valuable information. The expenditures of the department and the estimates for this year have already been published. THE OREGONIAN, as well as the statistics of fees for this year. The following comparative statement will be of interest. In 1883 the losses were $814,092.20; in 884, $168,084.00; and in 1885, $69,727.75. The greater portion of the losses for the year just closed were from the burning of the furniture factory and wharf owned by J. F. Powers and Robert Bell, whose losses are estimated at $30,000. The numerical strength of the department is as follows: Permanent force, uniformed—Chief engineer, 1; engineer of steamers, 4; drivers of engines, 4; drivers of hose, 6; driver of H and L truck, 1; foreman of H and L truck, 1; foreman of hose companies, 2; draymen, 1. Members at call—First assistant engineer, 1; second assistant engineer, 1; foreman of engine companies, 4; foremen of engine companies, 24; foremen of H and L companies, 8; foremen of hose companies, 14; total 70.

JOURNALISTIC ABILITIES RECOGNIZED.—Mrs. Alice Ballard, Macdonald, "Madge," the young writer who found in THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN the first recognition of her literary ability, has through a year's unremitting, hard work won a place among the journalists of San Francisco. Very recently the *Chronicle* engaged her as a regular editorial writer; her previous work as a contributor to that journal having demonstrated her fitness for the position. In addition to this Mrs. Macdonald has engagements with the three leading weeklies of San Francisco for a column to a page of the productions of her facile brain every week, and has passed the white milestone in a literary career, where she can decline offers from publishers who want a field full of authorities of ability, and nothing to depend on but her own genius and industry, it was no small victory for a young woman to win a firm place and to earn with her pen a handsome competency. THE OREGONIAN congratulates Mrs. Macdonald on her remarkable success, and will watch her future, so full of promise, with more than ordinary interest.

VERY SMALL BOUNDARY.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Special policeman Belcher and policeman Griffin detected a man in the act of breaking into Alex. McKenzie's store at the corner of North First and E streets. The fellow had been prowling around in that vicinity for some time, and the officers had been looking out for him. Finally they got in the deep shadow cast by an electric light, and thinking he probably that they were gone the fellow walked boldly up to McKenzie's window and pushed in a square of glass, making but very little noise. He had helped himself to a package of trifling and was reaching for the canned lobsters and other delicacies when the officers nabbed him. He made some objections to going with them, but was finally "persuaded" to go and was locked up and a charge of burglary booked against him. He gave the name of Wm. M. Douglas and from appearances is evidently a seafaring man.

MISAPPROPRIATING MONEY.—January 6th C. Hanson was arrested and brought from Pendleton on a charge of selling liquor to Indians. Hanson was unable to pay his fine, and was consequently committed to the county jail for thirty days, during the time regulated by law. It has since cropped up that previous to his arrest Hanson was on quite a spree, during which he took a letter from the Pendleton post office addressed to a person of the same name, and containing a money order for $80, and has himself identified as the proper person and drawn the coin. Word of this transaction has been sent to the posts authorities here, and Hanson, who is still in jail, is liable to be once more hauled up before Judge Deady. He claims he thought the letter with the money contained therein was for him, and therefore he drew it. As Hanson has since written to a friend to have the matter settled his story looks to be a very improbable one.

USEFUL CHARITY.—Mr. C. H. Meussdorffer, the chairman of the relief committee of the German and society, is the originator of a new benevolent scheme. In his efforts to furnish to the needy the necessaries of life rather than to give them ready cash, he arrived at a very original idea to help young men who are out of work, and which so far proved to be very wholesome. He bought the funds of the society a saw horse, saw and hatchet, which he is willing to loan to any healthy young man for one day. The tools are stored at Mr. Meussdorffer's place of business, and may be had there in the morning, to be returned in the evening. Every second-hand dealer is warned not to buy any of said implements from a stranger, as Mr. Meussdorffer will leave no stone unturned, if one evening his instruments should not be in their place.

WHO IS DOING IT?—There has been considerable speculation as to who the parties are who have ordered the different surveys lately made for railroads around the dalles of the Columbia and who it is inferred are to establish an opposition to the O. R. & N. Co. Some say Capt. Ainsworth and D. O. Mills are the men, others that Jacob Kamm will put boats on the middle river to connect with the, former's boats on the upper Columbia, and others hint that Capt. Sells and Dalles capitalists are the coming men. It is hard to tell whether any of these conjectures are correct or not, but when the work of building the proposed railroads and canals is once ready commenced the public will probably find out who is backing those enterprises.

SCARED INTO GOOD BEHAVIOR.—Martin Smalden, a member of the notorious family of that name, is now carrying his shin in a sling. He went duck hunting, and while crawling up on a flock of ducks his gun was accidentally discharged, and the shot grazed his shin. Smalden is keeping straight now, that is straight enough to keep out of the clutches of the law, as he has a mortal fear of getting into the county jail again. He was there during Alderson was hanged, and in that connection he is such an impression that he carried the fear of the murderer in his mind, in fact he says he would sooner hang himself than to go back to jail and take chances of seeing Anderson again.

CRICKET FIGHTS.—We have heard of all sorts of prize fights, bull fights, etc., but until recently never heard of a cricket fight. Here is the Chinese interpreter at the police court, and it is a common thing among the celestials when a fight. They capture a few crickets, feed them up with sweets for a few weeks and then put them on a plate beside them with a piece of bamboo, so as to make them fight, till the first retreat that squeals is considered the loser. It is said that the crickets go at it as they were lively, and that the Chinamen bet liberally on the result.

SKATING AT GUILD'S LAKE.—Those who went down to Guild's lake, report the ice safe and strong and free from snow. Commencing to-day, the U. C. & P. T. Co. will run busses from the termini of the Thirteenth street branch of the Third street line to the lake. Busses will run between 1 and 3 in the afternoon, and between 7 and 10 in the evening. These moonlight nights now are simply magnificent, and no doubt the lake will be crowded with young people so long as the cold weather remains.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS CELEBRATION.—Knights of Pythias in this city held a meeting to arrange preliminaries for the celebration of the twenty fifth anniversary of the founding of the order, which occurs on the 14th proximo. There was considerable informal discussion, but no definite plan agreed on. The committees will meet again in a few days.

DEAD.—A patient in the state insane asylum, named Conrad Losher, died on the 13th inst. He was committed from this county last September. The superintendent desires to learn if he has any relatives of friends. Any one knowing of such will confer a favor by writing Dr. Culpepper, at Salem.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge Deady will deliver an opinion in this court this morning in the case of Cram vs. Raney, on the demurrer to the complaint, and announce a final decision in the case of Prichard, et al., vs. Cramer, et al.

ABOUT DOGS

The Deputy Poundmaster Let Oneohog Many Dogs Two Old Cases of Hydrophobia

"How many dogs now?" asked a reporter of Henry Wilmer, deputy poundmaster, yesterday.

"No dogs many."

"What's the reason? Don't they bite in cold weather?"

"We don't catch dogs with a hook, young man."

"Oh, no doubt, boy. I thought you caught them in hook or by crook or any way you could. But, joking aside, I guess there is not much danger of dogs going mad and giving it to the hydrophobia in such weather as this."

"Dogs don't go mad on this coast, sah! Distemper of canines." No one need have any fear of mad dogs here, people quite dog. I would not trust them, they are the worst."

A bystander remarked that he did not think any one had ever died in Oregon from the bite of a mad dog.

"Yes, there has," said Wilmer. "I saw a man named Hoffman die from hydrophobia in Benton county in '56 or '57. He had been bitten by a mad cougar nine years before, in Illinois. His sufferings were terrible, and his last hours are to be begged that the doctor would put an end to him in order that he might not harm his wife. When this was refused he asked that he be chained, and was fastened him with two chains to the walls of the log house in which he lived. When his fits came on he tried to bite his wife and would gnaw at the bed posts. Before nine days were up he died. Some time after his six year old boy died from the same cause. These are the only cases of hydrophobia I ever heard of in Oregon."

"Then you are not afraid of getting it while catching dogs?"

"No, but I hate to keep the poor brutes penned up in such cold weather and have them suffering."

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Quite a number of people in Portland have been consulting the niselves with the idea that the registration law will not hold good on account of article 2, section 2, of the constitution of Oregon, which reads as follows:

"In all elections not otherwise provided for in this constitution every white male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upwards who shall have resided in the state during the six months immediately preceding such election, and every white male citizen of foreign birth of the age of 21 years and upwards who shall have resided in the state six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States one year preceding such election, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law."

Prominent attorneys scout this theory and quote in support of their opinion the last portion of the section, which says, "shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law." Thus—he registration act is a law, and voters must conform to it. Further, it is not a special but general law.

THE STAGE

THE ADEL.—The Thompson operatic company have done a very large business for the week just closed at the Casino, the work through the seven performances of "The Mikado" showing that the company, individually and collectively, wears well. To-night "The Beggar Student," will be produced with the same cast as at the first presentation at the New Market, with increased chorus, new scenery and military band. Mr. McCollom will introduce local hits in the topical song "Sponge it Out."

OLDE TYME TIVOLI.—The place has had some good attractions during the past week, and this week Coburn and Clayton, who came direct from the Bush, will be added, making a company of some eighteen people. The new faces and artists of a lively, and of course the attendance will increase in consequence. The Mendalls and Curtis's appear in new specialties. "La Rose Dumas," with new and attractive scenery, will be the closing piece, and is in itself a whole show.

PRECOCIOUS YOUNG GAMBLERS.

Sunday morning about 3 o'clock an OREGONIAN reporter, while passing the corner of First and Alder streets, heard the following conversation, two youngsters, both about 11 years of age, taking an active part.

First youngster—Say, Mr. Bake, (addressing the well known backman) we pinged a game of chalks for the drinks. I had four pounds to go and he had six. I made cards and spades and a sweep. Wasn't I out, hey?

Second youngster—Well, I made six natural points. That counts first.

Youngster No. 1—I had little casino, anyhow I forget to count that. I'll out anyhow. Say let's take a drink, fellers.

The youngster mentioned here as No. 1, has been arrested for gambling on two different occasions.

PERSONAL

Mr. J. O. Hanthorn, of Astoria, is at the St. Charles.

Mr. W. H. Davenport and wife, of Coeur d'Alene, are at the Esmond. They leave by the next steamer for San Francisco on a visit of pleasure.

NEW YORK SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

I have 200 samples of cloth to select from. I leave for New York about Thursday and will take measures for suits and guarantee a fit. ARTHUR KOHN, New York prices. Cor. Second and Morrison streets.

INDIAN WAR VETERANS.

Steps Taken to Obtain the History of Wars in Oregon from Participants in Them—Honorary Members.

Multnomah Camp No. 2 of Indian War Veterans held their regular meeting on Saturday, Capt. J. H. McMillan presiding. The camp numbers nearly fifty members now, of whom twenty five were present. The executive committee reproduced the camp register which was previously ordered. It is a book ruled into columns with printed headings, as follows: Name where born, date of birth, date of arrival on Pacific coast, residence when enlisted, date of enlistment, company and regiment, date and length of service, locality of service, present residence, date of registry, remarks. By this register a brief biography of each member will be furnished to the camp.

After some routine business was transacted Lieut. Gen. Phil Sheridan, Gen. Wm. S. Harney, Maj. J. S. Ishenaman and Dr. Wm. H. Williams were declared honorary members of the camp.

The motion of Col. J. K. Kelly was invited to join the camp, at his convenience, with a full history of his operations and services of the volunteer forces under his command in the years 1855-6.

Col. W. W. Chapman was invited to furnish a history of the organization and services of Company E, Second regiment of M. V., and of the Second regiment of Mounted Volunteers, in which he was colonel of the 1st.

Major R. Pearson, who commanded the volunteer forces at the battle of Hungry Hill, in southern Oregon in 1853, was invited to furnish a history of the services of the forces of his command.

W. L. Chittenden and A. B. Stuart were invited to furnish a history of the organization and services of the volunteer company in Multnomah county, that went to the rescue of the settlers at the Cascades at the time of the Indian attack upon that place in 1856. Sergeant J. H. Ingram was requested to furnish a history of the services of Capt. Kirkpatrick's company, near Fort Orford in 1855.

A resolution was adopted declaring the grateful remembrances in which the memory of Col. George Wright was borne by the camp.

After completion of the business of the meeting interesting addresses were made by Col. J. K. Kelly, Hon. J. K. Kollock, Hon. S. A. Moreland, I. F. Chapman and others.

Each comrade was requested to furnish to this camp his recollections as to the history and incidents of the wars against the Indians on this coast previous to 1860.

POLLING PLACES AND BOSSES.

PORTLAND, Jan. 15, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

A man is sometimes fortunate. A letter of his published in your columns a little last Saturday on Polling Places has opened the eyes of a disinfranchising public to the sinister purpose of multiplying boxes in seeking to restrict the city of Portland to ten polling places or about one half of the number they should have under the registration law. Your article was printed "Three votes every two minutes" when it should have been two votes every three minutes. Even this apparent stuffing of the pen for the calculations was based on the idea of hours and minutes as parts of time, and not on the hours and minutes as permitting only 20 voters to reallyvote at one polling place. Yet the *Mercury* editor seizes upon that little item of the pen as his only defense for the small number of polling places as recently proposed by this city and mercilessly pounces upon Voter for his unwillingness to advise Tom Cordray, Maryland and the other members of polling places in this city to vote promptly at 4 o'clock. Voter with the same sense of intimidation, the public from any discussion of this question. He (being a political boss) says the whole business away by the referee number of locating the city can who presumes to point out the wrong proposed. His attitude is one of stress that his word is of the law, and he is in duty bound to handle matters of polling places and upon forcing the assurance thereof is wrong, and without discussion. They don't like anything calculated to shut off debate. This is the real reason why Voter with the same sense of intimidation, the public from any discussion of this question. He (being a political boss) says the whole business away by the referee number of locating,

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Jan 16

The week closes with a very quiet trade doing. In the merchandise lines there is no marked cut and jobbers have little to do Doubtless the cold weather plays a part in the general dullness yet the time of year is the most prominent cause With the cold spell ended much new business must come, for the grocery lines there is no quotation changed to be made In other lines trade is equally dull. Retailers report very fair business throughout, the dry goods trade being active. Freight arrivals are about as noted for two weeks past Being down to small proportions an, further reduction is not probable. Produce arrivals continue on a low scale because of prevailing low prices and a quiet call In common with the dull trade values exh bit no important changes and a canvass of the markets brings out very little of interest. No complaints have reached us regarding the weather The light dry snow of Thursday night and subsequent cold is probably of no moment Fall sown fields are affording little protection by the snow yet are not believed to be damaged by cold A change to rain of the usual character can do no harm but a cold, freezing rain will damage the plant. In the eastern section the fields are covered with two to six inches of snow, which fully protects the plant.

New York advices to the 16th inst are at hand by mail. The *Shipping List* says: The ill tributive markets continue to reflect a quiet condition of trade and the general commercial situation has developed no new nature that has materially affected either the volume of business now in progress or the favorable outlook with which the new year commenced Advices from the principal interior centers of distribution report the movement fairly active and in excess of the corresponding period last year, although interrupted in some localities during the past few days by severe weather but here the fresh business transacted has been for the most part of limited proportions due entirely however, to seasonable influences the necessarily affect primary markets at the opening of a fresh campaign The volume of inquiry during the past week indicates that buyers are preparing to replenish their stocks and contract for spring supplies and these evidences are accepted as foreshadowing the improvement in general trade that is now confidently expected

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty four hours 1940 ctls wheat 122 bbls flour, 2391 ctls oats 360 ctls middlings 265 sks potatoes 75 lbs hides 62 cs eggs, 130 bxs fruit 9 pkgs butter Also 11,558 ctls wheat, 320 ctls barley 2025 lbs hides 4 cs eggs, from the eastern section.

FREIGHTS—The spot list is now down to four vessels, all Britsh. The British ship Glenlora, 1237 tons has been closed to the Portland Flouring Mill Co., presumably for flour loading The Norwegian wooden ship Union which arrived under pr or charter to Taylor Young & Co has been rechartered to Baltour Guthrie & Co The port available list comprises the Anglo-German 822 Cohadre, 772 County of Merioneth, 1065 and Martha Fisher 814—a total of 3473 tons The entire list foots up 25,232 tons. Our market shows no change from being quoted at 42s 6d for orders San Francisco is again inactive

WHEAT—Foreign markets slow and easier for cargoes and depressed for spot The general feeling abroad is weaker New York opened lower but closed above yesterday's prices. Chicago pursued the same course. As this is in direct opposition to foreign reports the situat on is decidedly mixed A San Francisco the market is more in buyer's favor. With as receipts continue light business dull, and values barely steady. Except to fill needs or grades in cheap ships the figures \$1 11 and \$1 12 can only be had Less than 2 dozen vessels make up our loading fleet the most of these being partly filled and largely provided for There is consequently no buying pressure and shippers are indifferent. On the other hand holders exhibit no decided weakness or at least no inclination to let go at less than the above figures They are selling some on that basis, but very much. As advices now in are more cable is favorable to a slightly lower range This is anticipated by some of the buying element, but scouted at by the other side Certainly it will be difficult to establish a decline except in the event of a break abroad Pacific coast cargoes were selling at week where others found no buyers The difference between white and red wheat is now about as great as it usually is however and it will not do to put much faith in wider quotations.

FIGURE—Very little in from the eastern section in past three days and is thought contracts have been largely met. Valley is also in light movement at the time The local request is of a quiet steady character, Values are unchanged.

MILLSTUFFS—Arrivals not large but dealers are stocked and sales necessarily slow. Jobbing values airly steady at Bran \$12@14, shop \$13@20 shorts \$14@16 middlings \$18@20 per ton

BARLEY—No movement of note values ranee from \$1 to \$1 05 as to grade

OATS—Receipts light some to local dealers who are fairly supplied. For shipping there is no marked request although advices indicate some improvement We quote 3@35c for choice in round lots with a fraction better for a retail way

POTATOES—The San Francisco market has improved as regards the better qualities Here cold weather affects shipments We look a steadier harvest at 45 to 50c per sack

ONIONS—Dealers well stocked and the demand is light quote 1@1½c

HIDES AND PELTS—Supplies of both city and country cured meats liberal and values show no change No eastern coming in The Chicago market has slowly improved of late

DRIED FRUIT—Fair request but stocks are free and the situation is not material y changed.

BUTTER—Choice grades scarce and wanted at 30@35c. Good to prime 25@27½c

EGGS—Very weak at 22½c and the undertone is soft Receipts free

CHICKENS—Extremes more difficult to obtain sales generally ranging at \$3@4

HAY—More loose coming in but supplies are only equal to demands, the market being steady at \$8@9 for choice

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK Jan 16—Government s were dull and steady Stocks were active and firm during the morning session but closed unsettled Little decided firm for most of the active list Belief is very general that certain coal company officials are working with prominent speculators for a decline in coal stocks with a combine Sorts formed for the current year It is said this a bear pool has been formed in Pacific Mail That stock was unusually active and conspicuously weak to day Compared with last night the general list shows a net decline of ¼ to ¾ except in a few instances where losses are greater including Missouri Pacific and Louisville & Nashville each 1 per cent and Pulor Pacific 1½

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK Jan 16—Money 1@1 easy at 1@ Prime paper, 4@5 Exchange bills dull stead and unchanged

BONDS

3s	101½	4s	123
4½s	112¾	Pacific 6s	122

STOCKS.

Am er can	100½	Northwestern	106
Can Pacific	67	N Y Central	102⅝
Canada Southern	39⅜	Or Naviga ion	103
Central Pacific	30	Transcontinental	29¼
Illinois Cen	135½	Improvement	2
Lackawanna	117⅝	Pacific Mail	58
Erie Grande	16	Panama	98
Erie	23⅝	Rock Island	124
Kansas & Texas	29⅜	St. Paul	90⅞
Lake Shore	85⅜	Texas Pacific	11¾
Louisville Nashville	40¾	Union Pacific	60¾
Michigan Central	89	United States Ex	82
Northern Pacific	29⅝	Western	111
N P Preferred	57⅝	Western Union	72

MINING SHARES

NEW YORK Jan 16—Mining shares quiet with considerable strength Sales Little Chief 50 Horn Silver to Portland 30 Sut o 18 Amie 50 Central Arizona 10

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 16

Hale & Norcross	2 40	Challenge	45
Savage	70	Potosi	45
Sierra Nevada	45	Mexican	40
Best & Belcher	85	Ophir	95
Gould & Curry	1	Union	—
Con Cal & Va	2 10		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 15—Weather clear with northeast.

Receipts—Wheat 9000 ctls flour 100 qr sks barley 3800 ctls, oats none potatoes 300 sks

Exhibits—Identical

Quts—steadily held receipts re small and free ion hand decreasing. Orugon \$1 05@1 07½ Washington \$1 10@1 0

Potatoes—There is a good demand for choice but poor kinds are difficult to sell except at concessions Quote Garnet Chiles 75@—c, Burbank 87½@—

ONIONS—Dealer well stocked and the demand is light quote 1@1½c

PROVISION